

The Jamesburg Record

Pennsylvania Railroad--Amboy Division.

Trains leave Jamesburg for New York, Trenton, New Brunswick, Newark and intermediate points, via Monmouth Junction, at 7.15, and 8.45 a. m., 2.02 and 3.25 p. m.

(Leave Lower Jamesburg for these same points 7.14 and 8.44 a. m., 1.38 and 3.25 p. m.)

For New York (via South Amboy), and intermediate points, at 7.30 and 8.55 a. m., and 1.53 p. m.

Trains leave New York for Jamesburg via Monmouth Junction, at 6.25 and 11.05 a. m., 1.55 and 8.30 p. m., and via South Amboy 3.30 and 4.55 p. m.

For Hightstown, Bordentown, Burlington, Philadelphia and intermediate points, at 7.16 and 8.45 a. m., and 3.25 p. m.

For Philadelphia via Hightstown, & Pendergast at 6.15 p. m.

For Freehold, Farmingdale, and Manassas, Ocean Grove, Long Branch and intermediate points, at 8.30 a. m., 4.04 and 4.31 p. m.

For Freehold and intermediate points, only, at 6.17 p. m.

Leave Lower Jamesburg for same points, at 8.35 a. m., 1.07, 4.36 and 8.15 p. m.

(Stop at the engine house.)

Time of Arrival and Departure of Mails at Jamesburg Post-Office.

MAILS ARRIVE
From New York, 7.30 a. m., 5.15 and 6.17 p. m.
New Brunswick and Trenton, 8.35 a. m. and 6.17 p. m.
Philadelphia, Bordentown and Hightstown, 9.30 a. m. and 4.35 p. m.
Long Branch and Farmingdale, 5.15 p. m.

MAILS LEAVE
For New York, Philadelphia, New Brunswick, Trenton, Hightstown and Bordentown, 7.15 a. m. and 5.15 p. m.
New York via South Amboy, 9.00 a. m.
Freehold and Long Branch, 8.35 a. m.

HOME HISTORY.

The Methodists are laying the walls of their Church building.

Jersey berries are in the market elsewhere at 20 cents per quart, but there are none in Jamesburg. Why?

Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Finch sail to-day for Queenstown, by the steamer Queen, of the National line. They will be gone two months.

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Finch, Sr.'s, of Westport, Conn., visited their sons Messrs. C. M. and W. J. Finch, of our town over Sunday.

The Rev. H. F. Darwell, D. D., will celebrate the Holy Eucharist in Trinity Church, to-morrow (Sunday). All Episcopalians in our vicinity are invited to be present.

Simonson & Co. are getting a large trade in the repairing and upholstering of carriages. They find Jamesburg a good place for business. They are also making considerable new work.

Richard Pierce has raised a fine dark bay colt and attached to his handsome buggy it makes a nice appearance. It is not slow, and Richard does not breathe the same air twice when the boys try to pass him.

The Annual Jamesburg Sabbath School Convention is to be held as usual on the 4th Wednesday of August, 23d inst., and the Committee has already been appointed, and the preliminary arrangements instituted.

Notice the change in the advertisement of Mace & Davison. They are offering job lots of furniture very cheap. Having secured an excellent stock at very low figures they are giving their trade the benefit of it. The stock is somewhat large and must be sold to make room for new goods. They are doing a fine business.

Three young men of Half-Acre went to New York the other day to buy straw hats, kid gloves, and articles of necessity to young men of fashion, but after walking the whole length of Broadway they returned to Half-Acre disgusted. New York is so far behind the times that they have concluded to go to Chesapeake, or Milltown. They will have style if it costs them all they are worth.

Mr. D. H. Downs has had his handsome property thoroughly overhauled and repaired. The fences have been painted in four colors, the walks in front have been lowered and broadened all the way to the cemetery, and a beautifully made gate adorns either side of the driveway. Mr. Potts, the builder, made the gates, and the scroll work is finely done. The whole place is looking lovely, and reflects a cultivated taste.

The Peddie Institute base ball nine, of Hightstown, played the Reform school nine on Saturday afternoon last at the school. The game was finely played. Messrs. Eastman, Gellner and Hay of the later nine, winning the praise of all the spectators. It is thought that if Eastman had pitched the whole game, his nine might have won. As it was the game was very close and at the finish stood 11 to 13 in favor of Peddie. The nines are very evenly matched, and even if we were not a member of the church we should be afraid to bet on either.

The Monthly Meeting of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor, of the Presbyterian Church, was held in the Chapel last Friday evening, and was an occasion of deep interest. The reports showed active work, and encouraging growth. The address of Rev. Lewis W. Mudge, of Princeton, was appropriate and striking. He set forth the true preparation for Christian work, and the methods of doing it. After all, it was first to have the heart right, and then the hands would find time and opportunity for service, and so of every faculty and power: all would be used to the glory of God and the good of men.

Mr. Wm. Redmond is attempting the drainage of a piece of meadow land, lying at the head of the pond, by the use of a wind-mill. The water is tide-drained in to a foray or large well and then forced to an elevation sufficiently high to allow it to flow readily through pipes into the pond. We hope the experiment will prove valuable and that others may profit by his enterprising example. A better knowledge of drainage would be of immense value to some of our farmers and the more it is studied the better it is for all. Stagnating swamps and marshes are no good to any place, and such places well

drained are valuable to the farmer, even if producing nothing. Drying and deep-ditching ought to be practised to a greater extent than at present. Reclaimed land is generally twice as valuable as the ordinary land. Such land, too, is valuable under most circumstances, for the growing of quinces. It is usually full of sulphur. Mr. Redmond feels certain that his experiment will work well, and we hope it will prove remunerative.

The baseball nine of the Reform School and another nine of young gentlemen from Jamesburg played what was to have been a match game on the grounds of the former nine on Wednesday. The Captain of the former told the writer that it was to be a match game, but we would like to know if 42 to 16 sounds anything like a match game. The score of 42 does not belong to the Jamesburgers either. As it has been reported around (and unfortunately the report is true), that we were in the latter nine, we own up; but that the other fellows may never be refused a position on a professional nine on account of the score, we mercifully withhold their names. The Reform boys played well and the others played as well as they could. Only seven innings were played when the score was found to be getting so long that it was thought better to stop in order to save the reputation of both nines—that the one should not be turned out of the League for playing such a poor nine, and the other that the scorn of the world should not be heaped upon them for playing a game of greater hazard than Copenhagen. The Reform batted well, in fact so well, that the Jamesburgers were all battered up, and private advices are to the effect that Cowperthwait & Co. are selling plenty of vasoline and liniments. The Jamesburgers cherish the notion, however, that their chances would have been greater if they had only commenced to play on the ninth innings; and they are willing to challenge the Reform boys that way. However both nines gave three cheers for each other and both seemed real pleased at the way the game had gone. But seriously, those boys do play well.

A Few Wise Sayings.

Gardening is pleasure and profit combined. And its produce is wanted by all mankind. Rich are the treasures in our mother earth.

Delightful to think of its intrinsic worth. E very want of your palates to meet. Nothing left out from sour to sweet.

Plants for the garden are always wanted. Let the soil be rich where they are planted. And when you purchase your plants look out the best.

Not so much for the price as the sort you can trust. Then let the plants from weeds be kept free.

Satisfaction the result is sure there to be. BY THE POET SHOEMAKER.

Memorial Day.

Memorial Day was celebrated in our village with becoming and creditable observances. During the morning troops of children were seen bearing flowers to Scarlett's Hall. There ladies were busy making wreaths, bouquets and other floral devices. At 12.30 the members of Summer Post, Grand Army of the Republic, met in their room, and appointed Comrade Thomas Ryan as Marshall of the children. He arranged them in five companies; to each boy was given a flag and to each girl a bouquet. Beautiful bunting was drawn over poles, on which was laid the larger floral devices, and this was borne by six young Misses. The line of march was by the factory, and along the street to the Cemetery. The procession numbered about one hundred, and was in the following order:

- 1st—The Drums and Pipe.
- 2d—Grand Army Post.
- 3d—The children.
- 4th—Citizens, men, women and children.

Arriving at the Cemetery, the Post opened ranks and the children passed forward to the graves of James Snodder and Harry Brooks. There Commander Thomas Scarlett read the ritual address, and Chaplain Stone, the prayer, both of which are very appropriate and solemn. The children sang a piece entitled, "We Mourn Our Nation's Dead."

After these services, one company of children marched to each grave preceded by two members of the Post, and placed on them in beautiful order the flags and flowers. The procession then proceeded to the other three graves, and in like manner decorated them. After which the children sang "My Country 'tis of Thee," and "The Union Forever." The line again formed as before and proceeded to the Chapel of the Presbyterian Church, where Adjutant C. Baquet read the address issued by the Grand Commander of the Order, after which Chaplain Stone read appropriate Scriptures and the appointed prayer.

The congregation then sang "Charity" and Rev. B. S. Everett gave an address. The address reminded the Post that, though no longer soldiers in the army of battle, they had no less important duties, and no lower privileges for their country as citizens. Having thus given greetings, he reminded them of the significance of the day, as Memorial. On it we do well to remember what made the war; the twin heresies of Slavery and State Rights. But this memory is mingled with special rejoicing, that those causes no more exist. Slavery is dead, and if the war settled anything, it was that the old theory of State Rights was wrong and fatal to a peaceful Union. We also do well to remember those who fought against us, careful, however, in all our charity not to palliate the crime of rebellion, or condone the sin that struck at our Nation's life. We are to remember our leaders, first the lamented Lincoln, whose prudence equaled his patriotism; whose tenderness paralleled his courage, and whose character was a grand combination of noble qualities, both stern and merciful. With him his advisers in the cabinet, his officers in the field. The speaker

then reminded them of the march, the camp, the battle, the hospitals, the loyal women with their kindly acts, the loyal citizens with their money and their sons, and their loyalty to the memory of their dead. Verily their number is every year increasing. They not only fell during the struggle but those spared contracted diseases that have brought premature death.

Beautifully appropriate were the services of the day and much credit is due and many thanks are expressed to the teachers of the school, Messrs Parks and Smock, for teaching the children, and to Mrs. B. S. Everett for assisting in leading them. Also to the orator of the day for his excellent address and general interest and help, and to all the friends who contributed flowers, and by their presence made the services successful and delightful. The Post has reason to be proud of its first commemorative service.

G. W. Helme's Railroad Mills.

For nearly a century past the country of Middlesex has been one of the foremost among the counties in milling enterprises. Her countless hills and fertile valleys have produced bountiful harvests of grain and furnished as well some of the best water powers of the State. In the early days when water was the only power her superiority in this direction caused the settlement in our midst of the numerous mills that form her chief importance. And, though the day of the water wheel seems nearly over, and steam alone as cheap, yet she maintains and ever exceeds her previous importance. Now the manufacturer from the large cities seeks a location for his mills that shall be less expensive than the city and on the line of the railroad. So that Middlesex to-day has her industries by virtue of her advantageous situation. Though steam is very generally used in the manufacturing and mills of to-day it is not used to the exclusion of the water power but is kept as a reserve power and *demora resort*. Formerly as we have indicated, her mills ground little else but grain, but to-day the character of her mills is widely diverse. One of the most notable mills in our midst, and but two miles from our own prosperous town of Jamesburg, is the tobacco and snuff mill of Mr. George W. Helme, called the Railroad Mill. As the name indicates it is situated directly on the line of the Camden and Amboy Division of the Penna. Railroad, and is of such importance that it is a regular stop for all trains.

His history is somewhat as follows: About 50 years ago John Bowne became the owner, by purchase from the family of Bennetts, who then owned it, of the 200 acres on which the mills stand. About 150 acres are in the pond and marsh land, the rest being occupied by the tenements of the operatives and mill buildings.

Bowne started the making of snuff in a small way and for many years the product was peddled around the country in wagons and the trade was mainly local. In the natural course of events the mill changed hands and passed successively into the hands of Jacob Barnett, Perring Dill, Leonard Appleby, then into the hands of his son Chas. Appleby, who took George W. Helme as a partner, and finally into the possession of the latter, who owns the entire property. With the exception of the years 1891-2-3-4, during which period it was used as a grist mill to furnish flour for the army, the mill has been used solely for snuff and tobacco making.

When Mr. Helme took charge of the mill there were but two large buildings for manufacturing, and three tenements on the place. But under his skillful management the business has increased so swiftly that there are now five buildings for the manufacture of snuff and three for tobacco. There is a new building in course of erection, 40x100 and four stories high which is to be used exclusively for tobacco manufacturing, thus giving up the buildings in which it has been manufactured for snuff-making alone.

These buildings are very large and well built, nearly all being over two stories and some four stories high. Both branches of the business having grown so extensively must be accommodated by larger buildings. The new building takes tobacco for its exclusive manufacture, others being occupied by the snuff making and other small industries connected with the concern.

All the paper, tin and wooden boxes for packing or shipping are made here, and a great deal of label printing done as well. These separate industries occupy the time of a great number of hands. There are now seventeen tenement houses on the place and the plots surrounding these have recently been greatly improved by grading, the planting of trees, and by erecting new paling fences.

These tenements are sometimes occupied by two or three families, but are generally well kept and clean looking. The dwellings of Mr. Bowers, superintendent of the snuff manufacturing, and of Mr. Clemens, the store keeper, are also on the property. Recently a store has been started in one of the smaller buildings and it is said to be a great convenience to the employees.

The employees are mainly Polish emigrants, who seem to stand the business better than any other class of people, and who live economically. Of these there are about 25 families. Altogether there are about 55 hands engaged in snuff manufacturing, and about 70 in tobacco making.

The manufactures of the mill are Scotch or Macaboy and Rappier snuffs, fine cut chewing and smoking tobaccos and cigarettes. In the manufacture of these only lugs and scraps are used. The lugs are the outside leaves of the plant, which are too strong and rich for manufacturing into cigars. The tobacco is of all grades and comes from Kentucky, Missouri, Virginia and Tennessee. Tobacco is ripe and fit for manufacture when about four years old, and very little is used before it is that old. Sometimes the hogheads are stored in the custom or bond warehouses for 25 years even, and the tobacco is said to be as good when kept dry as if just one-third

that age, though such cases are rare. The tobacco comes packed solidly in hogheads, in fact so solid as almost to demand the aid of a pickaxe. They weigh about 2000 pounds each. After being sorted the tobacco goes either into the chewing and smoking tobacco building or to the snuff manufacturing.

The snuff department is presided over by Mr. John Bowers, who has been engaged with this firm for thirty years. From him we learned the few facts. The process of manufacture from the raw tobacco to the sweet-smelling rose-scented Rappier snuff occupies from six to ten weeks, and the process is called curing until it gets to the grinder. It is first cut, sorted for the different grades, the cutting being done by steam, then put into a granulator and sieve and thoroughly cleaned from sand. Then it is put up in the large lofts, like hay-mows, and is cured by fermentation. But how this is done we shall not say. The secret belongs to the manufacturers. Suffice it to say that the thousand smells of Cologne never have received any attention from writers if they had smelled of tobacco in process of curing. The ammonia generated would supply several acres if properly stored. From the curing room the tobacco goes to the kilns or drying rooms and is laid on the stays and heated by steam pipes. If then goes to the roaster, a cylindrical roaster to revolve and perforated like a peanut roaster, which is pushed into an oven and revolved over a bed of coals. For Macaboy the tobacco is not roasted but ground wet. From the grinders, the snuff goes into bins, over which stand women, who with hands and mallet fill large bladders, pounding the snuff in with blows such as one would think might burst the elastic and apparently frail skins. The bladders are bought at wholesale from dealers in that line and will hold from 7 to 10 lbs. After these are filled a man very skillfully puts a cap on of the same material, and so neatly does he do it that the uninitiated are at loss to know how the snuff could have gotten into the bladder without the sign of an opening anywhere. The snuff is also put up in boxes in two or three ounce packages, these being cut into different lengths and tied at both ends when filled. Glass and earthen jars, wooden, paper and tin boxes are also used, and these are filled by hand and machine, numerous girls and boys weighing and packing the parcels with great swiftness. After all this is done the goods are labeled and the revenue stamp affixed when the snuff is ready to be shipped.

The snuff product is at least 840,000 pounds per year, an immense amount when we consider how few of our people take snuff, or are accredited with so doing. However, the trade is very wide and the product of the Railroad Mills is sold over the whole United States, in the East Indies, and in New Zealand. In our own land the snuff finds a market among the cotton mills of the East, in the South among the darkies and among the people of foreign extraction. Not many Americans (at least ladies) use snuff.

The chewing and smoking tobacco department is presided over by Mr. Frishmuth, and from him we learned that his department annually produces about 220,000 pounds. The tobacco is all cured in the building. The process is not so elaborate as for snuff. The tobacco is cured, cut by knives revolving by steam, then granulated for the grades and is then ready for packing. This department employs the greatest number of hands. Vast quantities of cigarettes are made, one man making as high as 4,000 per day. Boys and girls are largely employed in this department to paste labels and fill boxes.

The pay-roll of the establishment amounts to over \$25,000, per month including salesmen and clerks. Since the tariff revision the product has increased greatly and the trade is growing. The number and value of the stamps are remarkable, sometimes \$16,000 a day being used. The stamps are procured at the Jamesburg Bank, whose Cashier is a deputy under Revenue Officer Baralow, the notorious "Cul" of the Legislature.

The mill is lighted by gasoline, two large motors supplying it when necessary to work at night. The water wheel furnishes one third of the power employed, and a 160 horse power Buckeye Engine does the rest, though its bright surface does not betray its labors, so careful is the engineer.

There are many things to be found out that we very likely missed in our rapid examination of this large industry but in the time allowed we gathered what we could with the hope that it might interest and instruct our readers.

COUNTY NOTES.

SAYREVILLE.

The Phoenix Company have engaged contractor Daniel Wood to move the Boarding House from its site, as under the management of Mr. James Wood, to another immediately on the main road. This is the oldest building in Sayreville proper. Originally a hotel, it was bought

MARRIED.

WAKELY—McNALLY.—In Brooklyn, N. Y., on Tuesday, May 23, 1883, at the residence of the bride's sister, by the Rev. J. O. Peck, of the Hanson Place Methodist Church, Mr. Edward V. Wakely, of Cranbury, N. J., and Miss Emma L. McNally, of Brooklyn, formerly of New Brunswick, N. J.

JOB LOT OF FURNITURE

For Sale Cheap.

Call and Examine.

MUST BE SOLD.

FURNITURE

To Make Room For New Stock.

MAGEE & DAVISON,

DEALERS IN

LUMBER, COAL, LIME, AND ALL KINDS OF

BUILDING MATERIAL.

Agents for Wadsworth, Martin and Longman's and John Lucas pure Paints.

Persons contemplating building should call and get estimates before going elsewhere.

by James Wood, years ago, who then came here, opened his brick yard, and who has used the building ever since as a boarding house for the single men in his employ. Arranging the old hotel for a double dwelling, he set to work and built an addition to the house capable of accommodating fifty persons. The old division was torn down work began last Friday. The object of this change is three-fold, viz: First, the timbers near the foundation were so decayed that the house could not longer well stand the storms of latest samples. Second, the present location contains a good quality of clay, sufficient to supply the demand for the entire season, and being very near at hand, also diminishes the labor for the horses. Third, more room is needed. After the clay is removed, the floor will be leveled, sanded and prepared for a new yard. The brick will be made on this new place before next Spring, although the preparations will principally be finished by September 1st. This move increases the capacity for brick-making by one-half (for this company) and will be an enormous improvement and benefit to the town, both in appearance and utility.

Feeling the truth of God's word, "It is not good that the man should be alone," John Hamel left for New York one day last March for the purpose of finding the lost part that God had fore-ordained to share the joys and sorrows of life with him. He found a certain Mrs. or Miss Wegner and the two came back to Sayreville in a few days. What lies between nobody seems to know, but on the second of April they were married at this place by Rev. William Baesler. In less than two weeks she was known by everybody, and she knew everybody in town, for she was extremely odd. Thursday, May 17th, she gathered her clothing, bought new goods on credit, took her husband's watch, etc., and French leave. She was supposed by several to be minus some sense.

The public school closed last Tuesday evening May 23.

On Decoration Day the steamer, "New Brunswick," left the dock at 9 o'clock on an excursion trip to Fort Lee.

DAYTON.

Mr. W. Batido is enlarging his carriage shops. He has built up a large trade since he has been in town.

Mr. H. M. Griggs' horses ran away while attached to the plow on Tuesday. The plow looks as if it had been fooled with a Western tornado. No other damage.

There is strong talk of a strawberry festival, to be held here soon. Only the fellows who have been married two or three years can go with comfort.

The Rev. Mr. McGarvey of Belvidere, exchanged pulpits with Mr. Gregory, last Sabbath.

AHEAD OF OUR P. M.

Mr. James Higgins, as a Justice of the Peace, has a record which surpasses that of our worthy Post-Master. He was elected a Justice for South Brunswick in 1856, and has held the office ever since. He was elected a Democrat, voted for Lincoln, and has since been a Republican. He has had opposition several times, and at times has been on both tickets, and each time has his flag waved triumphant. His advice is better, it is said, than that of a lawyer. In 1858 he was also elected Overseer of the Poor, and with the exception of one year, when he was defeated by John Hunt, he has held that office ever since. He has never had a case appealed from, but has appealed from a great many with other townships and never was beaten. He never employed but one lawyer and that one was Senator Schenck, and when the day of trial came and Mr. Schenck failed to appear, he pleaded his own case and gained it. At the time he was elected, a case was decided against the Township involving \$700. He took charge, appealed and gained the suit. We venture to say that a better overseer for both poor and Township could not be found.

D. Wesley Applegate, son of D. D. Applegate, has just finished for himself one of the prettiest and best built houses in town. Mr. A. is a genius and as a contractor would make a fortune. He can work a lathe as well as the best man, and as a grainer and painter he excels. His ceilings were mainly cornice by him, his doors were grained and the roof and gables, as well as the bay windows ornamented by him. The scroll work on the latter was done by him and is quite well done. Mr. Applegate has seven or eight colors of paint on his house yet they blend so well that the effect is fine. Mr. Applegate is also an inventor, besides being a great lover and student of navigation. All the work done on his house is of the best style, and proclaims him to be a master of all the branches in which his genius has found vent.

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J. B. HAVILAND,
Brick Block, Main St.,
FREEHOLD, N. J.

NEW SPRING CLOTHING
FOR MEN, YOUTHS AND BOYS.

SPRING OVERCOATS. STYLISH SUITS.

We offer them at our well known low prices. Our Clothing is giving great satisfaction to wearers; it is so well made, fits neatly, and of such goods and trimmings, that we delight in showing it to our customers.

HATS, CAPS, AND

GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—We are the sole retail agent for the R. P. JOLLEY & CO'S celebrated reinforced Shirts at \$1 each. To order, \$7.50 per half dozen, unaltered. To order, \$9 per half dozen, altered. A complete line of Spring and Summer Underwear.

J. B. HAVILAND.

ARE NOW OFFERING THE

LATEST SPRING STYLES!

In Derbys and Nobby Soft Hats.

AT GREATER BARGAINS THAN EVER BEFORE OFFERED.

SILK HATS A SPECIALTY.

Gents' Underwear, Half-Hose and Suspenders, Great Variety offered at Low Prices.

The largest and most elegant line of Gents' Scarfs and Pins, Ties, and Sleeve Buttons in all the Latest Novelties.

Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs. Collars and Cuffs in Celluloid and Linen. A full assortment in Gents' Gloves for Spring Wear, just received. Umbrellas in Silk, Alpaca, Etc., Etc.

REMEMBER: 19 CHURCH STREET, OPPOSITE DENNIS STREET, NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J.

WM. H. FISHER & CO.,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

AND CLOTHIERS.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

GREAT BARGAINS

FOR—

MEN, YOUTH, BOYS & CHILDREN.

Immense Stock of Woolens

for the Custom trade. Perfect fitting garments guaranteed.

W. H. FISHER & CO.,

No. 1 Paterson Block,

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.

W. ROWLAND,

China, Crockery, Glass and Silver-Plated

Ware, Fancy Goods, Etc.

Buy now while goods are cheap. On July 1st the duties on imported wares will be increased 50 per cent. We have a large stock of PLAIN AND DECORATED DINNER, BREAKFAST, TEA AND TOILET-WARE. Popular patterns and styles. FOREIGN AND AMERICAN GLASS-WARE IN GREAT VARIETY.

+WALL PAPER+

less than manufacturers retail prices. A large variety of new and choice patterns of all grades, carefully selected from the best factories in New York, Brooklyn and Philadelphia. All our paper is best quality in every respect. We invite an inspection of our stock by all who contemplate papering their dwellings. Old patterns and remnant lots, very cheap.

W. ROWLAND,

3 Paterson Block, New Brunswick, N. J.

WE MEAN WHAT WE SAY.

16,000 square feet of floor room PACKED SOLID WITH 25-30-32-34-36-38-40-42-44-46-48-50-52-54-56